4/14/86

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Change in Labor Force Data -- See Page 7

EMPLOYMENT TRENDS

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FEBRUARY, 1986

NONFARM EMPLOYMENT IMPROVES IN FEBRUARY

SOUTH CAROLINA EMPLOYMENT BOUNCES BACK IN FEBRUARY

Recovering from seasonal job losses in January, South Carolina nonagricultural employment rose 6,800 to 1,313,100 in February. Notable gains were reported in services, local government, and state government. In comparison to one year earlier, February 1986's nonfarm employment was up 51,400.

PRIVATE SECTOR EMPLOYMENT UP IN FEBRUARY

A large employment advance in services caused the private sector employment level to increase 2,300 to 1,052,900. The surge in service employment was triggered by a 1,300 upturn in educational services. Also registering moderate gains in service employment were hotels and other lodging places, and health services. Finance, insurance, and real estate reported a slight increase in employment as 300 jobs were added during the month.

On the negative side, employment drops were recorded in wholesale and retail trade, and transportation and public utilities. Wholesale and retail employment continued its seasonal decline by losing 600 more workers. The bulk of the decrease was centered in the retail sector (-500). Notable downturns were reported in general merchandise stores and food stores. Negative employment trends were registered in

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building materials and garden supplies. The wholesale trade sector suffered an over-the-month loss of 100 workers. Wholesale trade-nondurable goods was responsible for 100% of the downturn. Transportation and public utilities dropped 400 jobs from January to February. Employment losses occurred in every division, except trucking and warehousing which gained 100 positions. Water transportation accounted for the largest decline (-300) during the month.

Construction trimmed 200 workers in February. Most of the downswing occurred in special trade contractors. With declining interest rates and warmer weather expected, construction should expand over the next few months.

Manufacturing, repeating last month's employment level of 361,700, remained constant from one-month earlier. A 200 gain in the durable-good sector was offset by a 200 drop in nondurables. Within durables, gains of 200 each were noted in furniture and fixtures, transportation equipment, and miscellaneous manufacturing industries. Firm closings caused nondurables to shrink as food and kindred products, and chemical and allied products reported downturns of 300 and 200, respectively. Of significance, expanding business activity throughout the apparel industry caused a 400 job upturn in apparel and other textile products. Textile mill products added 100 jobs in February.

NONFACULTY JOB COUNT BOOSTS PUBLIC SECTOR EMPLOYMENT

The number of nonfaculty staff members returning to work caused a strong upward surge in government employment in February. There were 4,500 jobs added to the government job count over the month. Major increases in local (+2,400) and state education (+1,400) were primarily responsible for the growth in government. The local government division, up 2,600, realized the largest employment gain in February. Job-holders in the state division saw employment upturns of 2,000. On the negative side, federal government lost 100 positions from one month earlier.

FEMALE EMPLOYMENT UP IN FEBRUARY

Female nonfarm wage and salary employment, at 604,900, increased 4,200 during February. Expansion in the government sector accounted for 69% of the total monthly gain. Local and state government education added 1,800 and 700 jobs, respectively. Federal government remained constant over the month.

Services, influenced by hiring in education, and hotels and other lodging places, picked up 1,700 females in February. Construction, and finance, insurance, and real estate reported slight upturns of 100 each. On the negative side, layoffs in wholesale and retail trade (-400) were related to the winding down of both the Christmas shopping season and after-Christmas clearance sales. Manufacturing employment declined 100 during the month. Durable goods experienced an increase of 100 females, which was more than offset by a 200 downturn in nondurable goods. Of significant note, textile mill products gained 100 jobs, after losing 300 positions in January. Transportation and public utilities, the final major division in the private sector, decreased 100 from January to February.

When compared with year-ago levels, female employment rose 25,900. All major divisions reported expansions over the year, except manufacturing which lost 2,600 positions. Wholesale and retail trade (+10,700) recorded the largest upturn, followed by government (+8,700), and services (+7,100).

UNEMPLOYMENT DOWN IN FEBRUARY

South Carolina's unemployment rate dropped from 7.8% to 7.6% in February, following a sharp rise the previous month. This represented 115,300 jobless individuals, a decline of 3,900 from the January level. The reduction in unemployment was attributed mainly to the spring semester rehiring of non-faculty personnel at colleges and universities. The national rate, seasonally adjusted, averaged 7.3% in February.

TABLE 1
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE SUMMARY
February, 1986

South Carolina

	Unadjusted Data			Seasonally Adjusted Data		
	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago
Civilian Labor Force	1,523,300	1,521,400	1,504,700	1,545,900	1,548,900	1,527,300
Total Employment	1,408,000	1,402,200	1,391,900	1,436,400	1,438,200	1,420,300
Total Unemployment	115,300	119,200	112,800	109,500	110,500	107,000
Unemployment Rate	7.6	7.8	7.5	7.1	7.1	7.0

Metropolitan Statistical Areas
Unadjusted Data Only

	Charleston MSA			Columbia MSA		
	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago
Civilian Labor Force	201,960	202,220	199,390	207,530	208,340	203,520
Total Employment	191,730	191,870	190,130	198,950	199,200	195,610
Total Unemployment	10,230	10,350	9,260	8,580	9,140	7,910
Unemployment Rate	5.1	5.1	4.6	4.1	4.4	3.9

	Greenville-Spartanburg MSA		
	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago
Civilian Labor Force	301,460	300,370	297,550
Total Employment	282,340	280,680	297,550
Total Unemployment	19,120	19,690	19,030
Unemployment Rate	6.3	6.6	6.4

United States
(Data rounded to the nearest thousands)

	Unadjusted Data			Seasonally Adjusted Data		
	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago
Civilian Labor Force	115,725	115,431	113,592	117,088	116,786	114,982
Total Employment	106,685	106,959	104,690	108,561	108,955	106,587
Total Unemployment	9,041	8,472	8,902	8,527	7,831	8,395
Unemployment Rate	7.8	7.3	7.8	7.3	6.7	7.3

Note: Comparable data for the Anderson, Florence and Rock Hill Metropolitan Areas can be found on Table #14 under the appropriate counties.

WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT DEVELOPMENTS IN THE MAJOR METRO AREAS

CHARLESTON METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREA
(Includes Berkeley, Charleston, and Dorchester Counties)

Charleston's nonagricultural work force declined 300 persons during February. Compared to a year ago, employment increased 4,200. Major employment downturns were noted in manufacturing (-500), and transportation and public utilities (-400). Within manufacturing, durable goods dropped 400, while nondurables lost 100. Also experiencing moderate decreases were construction (-100) and trade (-100). The entire drop in trade could be traced to seasonal losses in the retail division. On the positive side, government and services reported similar increases of 400. The return of nonfaculty personnel in the state and local divisions was responsible for the increase in government. Finance, insurance, and real estate reported a constant employment level during February.

COLUMBIA METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREA
(Includes Lexington and Richland Counties)

The Columbia nonfarm job count at 209,500, rose 900 in February. This increase reflected an upward seasonal trend in government, services, and trade. The growth in government employment was centered in the state division, where 800 nonfaculty and legislative staff members resumed their jobs. Local government's employment total was 100 larger than January's level of 18,500, while the federal division was unchanged at 8,200. As business activity rose over the month, service and trade employment enjoyed similar upturns of 200 positions. Responding to reductions caused by less demand for products and increased imports, manufacturing employment fell 400 in February. Both durable and nondurable goods shared equally in this decline. Those industries reporting constant employment levels over the month were construction; transportation and public utilities; and finance, insurance, and real estate.

GREENVILLE-SPARTANBURG METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREA
(Includes Greenville, Pickens, and Spartanburg Counties)

Jobs in the Greenville-Spartanburg MSA increased by 100 in February to a level of 288,300. Increases were heaviest in the government sector, rising 800 from January. State and local government reported upturns of 400 each due to the seasonality of nonfaculty school staff and legislative staff members. Federal government remained constant over the month. Private sector employment was down from last month with the sharpest loss in trade (-700). Also registering moderate downturns of 100 each were transportation and public utilities, and construction. The number of workers in the manufacturing sector was unchanged from January at 95,500. Losses in the durable-good sector of manufacturing were offset by increases in nondurable goods. Finance, insurance, and real estate were unchanged from January to February. Overall, nonfarm jobs were up 8,800 over the year-ago figure due largely to growth in the trade, service, and government industries.

UNITED STATES ECONOMY

The civilian jobless rate jumped to 7.3% of the workforce in February from 6.7% the previous month . . . the largest increase since May, 1980. The rise erased all the gains made last year in the unemployment picture. Employment provided a contradictory array of economic evidence, however. A survey of households, used to compile the unemployment rate, showed that total civilian employment in the economy fell 394,000 in February. But a survey of business payrolls, which most analysts consider more reliable than the household survey, showed employment rising a healthy 226,000. Even the more optimistic payroll numbers show a decline of 29,000 jobs in manufacturing industries in February, following increases in each of the previous three months. Almost two thirds of the rise in unemployment was registered in just three states - California, Texas, and Illinois. The average workweek of nonfarm workers fell 0.2 hour, while average hourly earnings rose to $8.72 in February from $8.68 in January.

Fueled by a steep decline in energy prices, producer prices for finished goods fell 1.6% in February . . . This decline, the largest since the government began keeping statistics in 1947, followed a 0.7% drop in January. Energy prices fell 9.4%, reflecting the recent sharp downturn in oil prices. Food prices fell 1.6% during the month.

The income of Americans grew 0.6% in February, while consumer spending rose 0.3% . . . The figures appeared to be a solid improvement over January's performance, but the rise in incomes partly reflected special factors that are not likely to recur. The January and February personal income numbers were distorted in part by a sharp drop in farm subsidy payments and a pay raise for military personnel. The rise in spending was restricted to the service sector, where colder weather led to higher heating bills, and the stock market surge produced higher brokerage fees. Spending on both durable and nondurable goods actually fell in February for the second consecutive month.

Housing starts fell 3.5% in February . . . but remain at a relatively high level, a sign of vibrant construction activity that many analysts expect will last at least through mid year. Fixed rate mortgages are below 10.0% in many areas, the lowest level in more than seven years. Rates have declined almost a full percentage point since the year began and are three percentage points lower than a year earlier. Apartment construction rose 11.2% in February, while starts of single-family homes declined 11.0%. The falloff in housing starts was concentrated in the South, where the figure decreased 20.8%. The drop was attributed to extremely rainy weather. All other regions reported gains. Building permits, often considered a barometer of future housing activity, fell 6.9% in February.

UNITED STATES ECONOMY (Continued)

Retail sales declined in February for the second consecutive month . . . Last month's 0.1% downturn followed a 0.2% drop in January. This marked the first two-month decrease since last May and June. As gasoline prices fall in response to the recent slump in oil prices, the initial effect on the retail sales figure is negative. Gasoline-station sales, measured in dollars, fell 2.6% last month, reflecting lower prices. While lower gasoline prices should give consumers more money to spend on other items, they will also detract from the overall sales gain until they bottom out. Durable-good sales fell 0.2% in February, while nondurables were unchanged after falling 0.7% the prior month.

IMPORTANT NOTE: CHANGES IN EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT ESTIMATES

On October 31, 1985, notice was published in the Federal Register indicating that the Bureau of Labor Statistics proposed several changes to the labor force estimating procedures. These changes were implemented during the recent annual benchmark period and become effective with data for January 1986. Monthly data series for the states were revised through 1980; the substate data series were revised through 1984. Data for prior years are not comparable.

Data from the 1980 Census were introduced in two components of the estimating procedures--the agricultural employment procedure and the residency adjustment procedure. Changes in estimating methodology were introduced in two other components--the procedure for estimating unemployed delayed and never filers (those who file late or never file for unemployment compensation) and the procedure for estimating all-other employment (workers not covered by unemployment compensation--self employed, domestics, and unpaid family workers).

Replacing 1970 Census data with 1980 information in the residency adjustment procedure is primarily responsible for the magnitude of change in the estimates for small areas. The residency adjustment procedure is the procedure which converts wage and salary employment data, developed on a place-of-work concept, to a place-of-residence concept. Changes in commuting patterns within and among counties over the 10-year period, 1970-1980, changed significantly in some parts of the country. These changes are reflected in the revised estimates.

These changes relate only to the estimates of total employment and unemployment. The nonagricultural wage and salary employment estimates by industry, also published in the "S.C. Employment Trends," were not affected by these changes. If you have any questions concerning these estimates, contact the Labor Market Information Division at 803-758-8983.

HOURLY EARNINGS SHOW SLIGHT CHANGE IN FEBRUARY

Hourly earnings for South Carolina's manufacturing production workers slipped down $0.01 in February to $7.81. This decrease was caused by drops in both the durable- and nondurable-good sectors. Within durables, machinery, except electrical, recorded a $0.31 reduction because of a shorter scheduled workweek. This decrease was partially offset by increases in furniture and fixtures (+$0.19) and stone, clay, and glass products (+$0.16). In nondurable goods, the most significant loss was in apparel and other textile products (-$0.08).

On the national level, hourly earnings for manufacturing production workers remained constant at $9.68.

TABLE 2
SUMMARY OF MONTHLY EARNINGS
OF MANUFACTURING WORKERS
February, 1986

	South Carolina			Charleston MSA		
	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago
Average Hourly Earnings	$ 7.81	$ 7.82	$ 7.52	$ 9.16	$ 9.16	$ 9.20
Average Weekly Earnings	$317.09	$322.97	$298.54	$392.96	$385.64	$404.80
Inflation-Adjusted Weekly Earnings (1967 Dollars)	$ 96.82	$ 98.35	$ 94.06	$119.99	$117.43	$127.54

	Columbia MSA			Greenville-Spartanburg MSA		
	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago
Average Hourly Earnings	$ 7.62	$ 7.60	$ 7.47	$ 7.62	$ 7.66	$ 7.33
Average Weekly Earnings	$308.61	$306.28	$301.79	$306.32	$316.36	$292.47
Inflation-Adjusted Weekly Earnings (1967 Dollars)	$ 94.23	$ 93.26	$ 95.08	$ 93.53	$ 96.33	$ 92.15

	United States		
	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago
Average Hourly Earnings	$ 9.68	$ 9.68	$ 9.43
Average Weekly Earnings	$389.14	$393.98	$374.37
Inflation-Adjusted Weekly Earnings (1967 Dollars)	$118.82	$119.97	$117.95

OVERTIME HOURS INCREASE SLIGHTLY

South Carolina's manufacturing production workers worked an average 0.1 hour more overtime during February than in January. Both durables and nondurables contributed to the increase. The hard-good workforce gained 0.2 hour overtime during February, while soft-good employees increased 0.1 hour. Compared to a year ago, overtime hours rose 1.2 hours.

TABLE 3
SUMMARY OF MONTHLY OVERTIME HOURS
OF MANUFACTURING WORKERS

February, 1986

	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago
Manufacturing	4.3	4.2	3.1
Durable Goods	3.7	3.5	3.2
Nondurable Goods	4.6	4.5	3.1

FACTORY WORKWEEK FOR SOUTH CAROLINA DECLINES

The manufacturing production employee workweek dropped 0.7 hour during February. Shorter scheduled workweeks, coupled with less overtime, were primarily responsible for the decline in manufacturing weekly hours. Both nondurables (-0.8 hour) and durables (-0.6 hour) experienced drops in average weekly hours.

Within the soft-good sector, significant losses were recorded in paper and allied products (-1.9 hours), and printing and publishing (-1.7 hours). Also reporting a moderate decline were textile mill products (-0.7 hour). Notable losses within textile mills were posted in floor covering mills (-3.4 hours) and textile finishing, except wool (-1.2 hours).

Within the hard-good sector, prominent losses were reported in machinery, except electrical (-1.7 hours); and electrical and electronic equipment (-1.6 hours).

At the national level, the factory production worker workweek fell 0.5 hour during February. Both nondurables and durables experienced hourly reductions.

PRODUCTIVITY INDEX WEAKENS

The manufacturing production worker productivity index dropped 1.7 points to 104.1 in February. Average weekly hours, which were down 0.7 hour, were primarily responsible for the slump in the index. The February index was 4.0 points greater than the year-ago figure of 108.1.

TABLE 4

PRODUCTIVITY INDEX

February, 1986

	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago
Production-Worker Productivity Index	104.1	105.8	108.1
Durable-Good Productivity Index	142.1	143.7	148.6
Nondurable-Good Productivity Index	91.6	93.3	94.9
Textile Productivity Index	66.0	67.5	69.9
Apparel Productivity Index	99.1	100.7	104.1

UNEMPLOYMENT RATE DOWN IN 36 COUNTIES IN FEBRUARY

The unemployment rate decreased from the month-ago figure in 36 of South Carolina's 46 counties. February's jobless rate ranged from a high of 19.2% in McCormick County to a low of 4.1% in Lexington County. Compared to a year ago, February's rate decreased in 30 counties.

Nonfarm employment increased over the previous month's figure in 35 of the 46 counties. Twenty of these counties experienced increases in manufacturing, while 35 counties reported upturns in nonmanufacturing. Twenty counties added jobs in both manufacturing and nonmanufacturing. Compared to the year-ago figure, 38 counties registered gains in the nonagricultural sector.

IS THE EMPLOYEE THAT YOU NEED AT A JOB SERVICE OFFICE TODAY?

WHY NOT CHECK THE FOLLOWING MINI-RESUMES AND SEE?

Occupation Desired	Mos. Exp. 1/	Other Experience	Mos. Exp. 1/	Education (Highest Grade Completed)	Hours Desired: Full Time	Hours Desired: Part Time	Annual Income Desired	Relocate: Yes	Relocate: No	Location of Applicant*
Manager, Plant	99	None	N/A	15	X		$26,000	X		Chester
Accounting Clerk	45	Truck Driver	05	12	X		$ 8,320		X	Kingstree
Manager, Finan. Inst.	54	None	N/A	16	X		$20,000		X	Rock Hill
Industrial Engineer	81	None	N/A	15	X		$27,500	X		Florence
Mechanical Engineer	09	None	N/A	16	X		$15,000	X		Sumter
Man., Credit & Collec.	12	None	N/A	12	X		$19,000	X		Liberty
Home Economist	03	None	N/A	16	X		$13,000	X		Greenwood
Dance Instructor	99	None	N/A	12	X		$ 9,000		X	Conway
Water Quality Analyst	36	None	N/A	12	X		$15,600	X		Gaffney
Weaving Supervisor	99	None	N/A	11	X		$25,000		X	Newberry
Industrial Engineer	99	None	N/A	16	X		$28,000	X		Greenville
Advertis., Public Rel.	74	Retail Management	90	16	X		$14,000		X	Union
Catering Manager	12	None	N/A	16	X		$16,000		X	Myrtle Beach

*There are currently more than 118,700 applicants seeking jobs through Job Service offices in South Carolina. The above mini-resumes are examples of the types of individuals available. You may contact the Job Service office in your area for further information.

1/ Months experience "99" indicates experience exceeds 8 years and 3 months.

TABLE 5

NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT IN SOUTH CAROLINA BY MAJOR INDUSTRY DIVISION AND SELECTED INDUSTRY GROUP
(Data in thousands rounded to the nearest hundred)
February, 1986

Industry	Feb. 1986	Jan. 1986	Feb. 1985	Net Change From: Jan. 1986	Net Change From: Feb. 1985
Total Nonagricultural Employment	1313.1	1306.3	1261.7	+ 6.8	+ 51.4
Total Private	1052.9	1050.6	1016.1	+ 2.3	+ 36.8
Mining	1.7	1.7	1.7	0.0	0.0
Construction	83.6	83.8	77.8	- 0.2	+ 5.8
Heavy Construction Contractors	11.9	11.9	11.3	0.0	+ 0.6
Highway and Street Construction	3.5	3.6	3.6	- 0.1	- 0.1
Heavy Construction, Excluding Highway	8.4	8.3	7.7	+ 0.1	+ 0.7
Special Trade Contractors	40.5	40.7	37.9	- 0.2	+ 2.6
Electrical Work	8.6	8.7	8.3	- 0.1	+ 0.3
Manufacturing (See detail on Table #6)	361.7	361.7	367.4	0.0	- 5.7
Durable Goods	120.8	120.6	123.5	+ 0.2	- 2.7
Nondurable Goods	240.9	241.1	243.9	- 0.2	- 3.0
Transportation and Public Utilities	55.6	56.0	55.3	- 0.4	+ 0.3
Trucking and Warehousing	16.3	16.2	15.5	+ 0.1	+ 0.8
Water Transportation	2.6	2.9	2.9	- 0.3	- 0.3
Communication	12.1	12.2	12.4	- 0.1	- 0.3
Telephone Communication (Wire or Radio)	8.0	8.1	8.3	- 0.1	- 0.3
Electric, Gas, and Sanitary Services	16.6	16.7	16.3	- 0.1	+ 0.3
Electric Services	10.9	11.0	10.9	- 0.1	0.0
Combination Utility Services	4.1	4.1	3.9	0.0	+ 0.2
Wholesale and Retail Trade	281.1	281.7	260.9	- 0.6	+ 20.2
Wholesale Trade	55.8	55.9	53.1	- 0.1	+ 2.7
Wholesale Trade-Durable Goods	30.8	30.8	29.4	0.0	+ 1.4
Machinery, Equipment, and Supplies	13.1	13.1	12.5	0.0	+ 0.6
Wholesale Trade-Nondurable Goods	25.0	25.1	23.7	- 0.1	+ 1.3
Groceries and Related Products	7.8	7.8	7.2	0.0	+ 0.6
Petroleum and Petroleum Products	3.6	3.6	3.7	0.0	- 0.1
Miscellaneous Nondurable Goods	3.7	3.8	3.6	- 0.1	+ 0.1

(Continued on next page)

TABLE 5 (Continued)

NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT IN SOUTH CAROLINA BY MAJOR INDUSTRY DIVISION AND SELECTED INDUSTRY GROUP
(Data in thousands rounded to the nearest hundred)
February, 1986

Industry	Feb. 1986	Jan. 1986	Feb. 1985	Net Change From: Jan. 1986	Net Change From: Feb. 1985
Retail Trade	225.3	225.8	207.8	- 0.5	+ 17.5
Building Materials and Garden Supplies	10.3	10.2	9.4	+ 0.1	+ 0.9
Lumber and Other Building Materials Dealers	5.5	5.4	5.1	+ 0.1	+ 0.4
General Merchandise Stores	26.4	27.2	26.8	- 0.8	- 0.4
Department Stores	18.4	18.9	18.6	- 0.5	- 0.2
Food Stores	39.1	39.3	36.8	- 0.2	+ 2.3
Grocery Stores	36.9	37.0	34.9	- 0.1	+ 2.0
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate	56.9	56.6	54.7	+ 0.3	+ 2.2
Banking	14.9	15.0	14.4	- 0.1	+ 0.5
Commercial and Stock Savings Banks	14.8	14.9	14.3	- 0.1	+ 0.5
State Banks, not Members of the Federal Reserve System, FDIC-Insured	6.3	6.3	6.3	0.0	0.0
National Banks, Federal Reserve System Members	8.1	8.2	7.6	- 0.1	+ 0.5
Insurance Carriers	12.2	12.2	11.9	0.0	+ 0.3
Life Insurance	5.7	5.8	5.7	- 0.1	0.0
Services	212.3	209.1	198.3	+ 3.2	+ 14.0
Hotels and Other Lodging Places	17.1	16.7	16.2	+ 0.4	+ 0.9
Health Services	43.6	43.3	42.2	+ 0.3	+ 1.4
Hospitals	14.9	14.8	14.7	+ 0.1	+ 0.2
Educational Services	24.0	22.7	21.0	+ 1.3	+ 3.0
Colleges, Universities, Professional Schools, and Junior Colleges	14.1	12.9	12.2	+ 1.2	+ 1.9
Total Government	260.2	255.7	245.6	+ 4.5	+ 14.6
Total Federal Government	38.7	38.8	37.2	- 0.1	+ 1.5
Total State Government	80.3	78.3	75.9	+ 2.0	+ 4.4
State Education	34.5	33.1	32.5	+ 1.4	+ 2.0
Other State Government	45.8	45.2	43.4	+ 0.6	+ 2.4
Total Local Government	141.2	138.6	132.5	+ 2.6	+ 8.7
Local Education	86.5	84.1	79.4	+ 2.4	+ 7.1
Other Local Government	54.7	54.5	53.1	+ 0.2	+ 1.6

Note: See technical notes on final page.

TABLE 6

WAGE AND SALARY MANUFACTURING EMPLOYMENT IN SOUTH CAROLINA
(Data in thousands rounded to the nearest hundred)
February, 1986

Industry	Feb. 1986	Jan. 1986	Feb. 1985	Net Change From: Jan. 1986	Net Change From: Feb. 1985
Manufacturing	361.7	361.7	367.4	0.0	- 5.7
Durable Goods	120.8	120.6	123.5	+ 0.2	- 2.7
Lumber and Wood Products	15.4	15.3	15.1	+ 0.1	+ 0.3
Sawmills and Planing Mills	4.8	4.8	4.8	0.0	0.0
Millwork, Plywood, and Structural Members	4.1	4.0	4.0	+ 0.1	+ 0.1
Furniture and Fixtures	4.4	4.2	5.0	+ 0.2	- 0.6
Household Furniture	3.2	3.1	3.8	+ 0.1	- 0.6
Stone, Clay, and Glass Products	10.4	10.5	10.6	- 0.1	- 0.2
Glass and Glassware, Pressed or Blown	3.2	3.2	3.4	0.0	- 0.2
Concrete, Gypsum, and Plaster Products	2.8	2.8	2.7	0.0	+ 0.1
Primary Metal Industries	8.0	8.0	8.1	0.0	- 0.1
Fabricated Metal Products	15.2	15.3	15.1	- 0.1	+ 0.1
Cutlery, Hand Tools, and Hardware	3.0	3.0	3.2	0.0	- 0.2
Fabricated Structural Metal Products	5.3	5.5	5.4	- 0.2	- 0.1
Machinery, Except Electrical	29.0	29.1	30.1	- 0.1	- 1.1
Construction and Related Machinery	1.6	1.6	1.6	0.0	0.0
Metalworking Machinery	4.4	4.5	4.9	- 0.1	- 0.5
Special Industry Machinery	6.2	6.3	6.5	- 0.1	- 0.3
General Industrial Machinery	6.3	6.3	6.6	0.0	- 0.3
Electrical and Electronic Equipment	21.1	21.3	22.6	- 0.2	- 1.5
Electrical Industrial Apparatus	2.1	2.1	2.1	0.0	0.0
Household Appliances	3.1	3.1	3.1	0.0	0.0
Electronic Components and Accessories	7.6	7.7	8.8	- 0.1	- 1.2
Miscellaneous Electrical Equipment and Supplies	2.9	3.0	3.2	- 0.1	- 0.3
Transportation Equipment	7.9	7.7	7.5	+ 0.2	+ 0.4
Instruments and Related Products	5.6	5.6	5.7	0.0	- 0.1
Medical Instruments and Supplies	3.1	3.1	3.0	0.0	+ 0.1
Miscellaneous Manufacturing Industries	3.8	3.6	3.7	+ 0.2	+ 0.1
Nondurable Goods	240.9	241.1	243.9	- 0.2	- 3.0
Food and Kindred Products	15.4	15.7	14.4	- 0.3	+ 1.0
Meat Products	4.9	5.1	4.7	- 0.2	+ 0.2
Beverages	2.5	2.5	2.4	0.0	+ 0.1

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TABLE 6 (Continued)
WAGE AND SALARY MANUFACTURING EMPLOYMENT IN SOUTH CAROLINA
(Data in thousands rounded to the nearest hundred)
February, 1986

Industry	Feb. 1986	Jan. 1986	Feb. 1985	Net Change From: Jan. 1986	Net Change From: Feb. 1985
Textile Mill Products	102.3	102.2	106.3	+ 0.1	- 4.0
Weaving Mills, Cotton	27.6	27.8	30.0	- 0.2	- 2.4
Weaving Mills, Synthetics	29.5	29.4	31.5	+ 0.1	- 2.0
Knitting Mills	8.5	8.3	7.5	+ 0.2	+ 1.0
Textile Finishing, Except Wool	15.0	14.9	15.3	+ 0.1	- 0.3
Textile Finishing, Cotton	7.4	7.3	7.4	+ 0.1	0.0
Textile Finishing, Man-Made Fabric and Silks	6.9	6.9	7.2	0.0	- 0.3
Floor Covering Mills	3.7	3.7	3.7	0.0	0.0
Yarn and Thread Mills	9.2	9.3	9.3	- 0.1	- 0.1
Yarn Spinning Mills	8.2	8.3	8.0	- 0.1	+ 0.2
Miscellaneous Textile Goods	5.8	5.8	6.0	0.0	- 0.2
Apparel and Other Textile Products	44.8	44.4	44.9	+ 0.4	- 0.1
Men's and Boys' Furnishings	9.0	8.9	9.5	+ 0.1	- 0.5
Men's and Boys' Shirts and Nightwear	6.4	6.3	6.7	+ 0.1	- 0.3
Women's and Misses' Outerwear	14.8	14.8	15.4	0.0	- 0.6
Women's and Misses' Shirts	5.7	5.9	5.9	- 0.2	- 0.2
Women's and Children's Undergarments	2.6	2.5	2.3	+ 0.1	+ 0.3
Children's Outerwear	6.5	6.4	6.3	+ 0.1	+ 0.2
Miscellaneous Apparel and Accessories	2.4	2.3	2.5	+ 0.1	- 0.1
Miscellaneous Fabricated Textile Products	8.7	8.7	8.0	0.0	+ 0.7
Paper and Allied Products	15.5	15.4	15.4	+ 0.1	+ 0.1
Paperboard Mills	3.6	3.5	3.6	+ 0.1	0.0
Miscellaneous Converted Paper Products	4.5	4.4	4.3	+ 0.1	+ 0.2
Paperboard Containers and Boxes	4.4	4.5	4.4	- 0.1	0.0
Printing and Publishing	9.8	9.9	9.5	- 0.1	+ 0.3
Newspapers	4.2	4.3	4.1	- 0.1	+ 0.1
Commercial Printing	4.4	4.4	4.1	0.0	+ 0.3
Chemicals and Allied Products	32.2	32.4	32.5	- 0.2	- 0.3
Plastics Materials and Synthetics	15.3	15.4	16.4	- 0.1	- 1.1
Industrial Organic Chemicals	2.6	2.7	2.7	- 0.1	- 0.1
Rubber and Miscellaneous Plastics Products	19.9	20.1	19.8	- 0.2	+ 0.1
Fabricated Rubber Products, Not Elsewhere Classified	2.7	2.8	2.5	- 0.1	+ 0.2
Miscellaneous Plastics Products	9.2	9.3	9.3	- 0.1	- 0.1

Note: See technical notes on final page.

TABLE 7

SEASONALLY ADJUSTED
NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT IN SOUTH CAROLINA BY INDUSTRY
(Data in thousands rounded to the nearest hundred)
February, 1986

Industry	Feb. 1986	Jan. 1986	Feb. 1985	Net Change From: Jan. 1986	Net Change From: Feb. 1985
Total Nonagricultural Employment	1333.1	1328.8	1280.7	+ 4.3	+ 52.4
Total Private	1078.3	1074.7	1040.2	+ 3.6	+ 38.1
Construction	87.3	87.9	81.3	- 0.6	+ 6.0
Manufacturing	363.9	363.3	369.7	+ 0.6	- 5.8
Durable Goods	121.8	121.4	124.5	+ 0.4	- 2.7
Lumber and Wood Products	15.6	15.5	15.3	+ 0.1	+ 0.3
Stone, Clay, and Glass Products	10.7	10.8	10.9	- 0.1	- 0.2
Primary Metal Industries	8.0	8.0	8.1	0.0	- 0.1
Fabricated Metal Products	15.3	15.4	15.2	- 0.1	+ 0.1
Machinery, Except Electrical	29.2	29.1	30.3	+ 0.1	- 1.1
Special Industry Machinery	6.2	6.2	6.5	0.0	- 0.3
Electrical and Electronic Equipment	21.2	21.3	22.7	- 0.1	- 1.5
Nondurable Goods	242.1	241.9	245.2	+ 0.2	- 3.1
Food and Kindred Products	15.8	15.9	14.8	- 0.1	+ 1.0
Textile Mill Products	102.4	101.9	106.4	+ 0.5	- 4.0
Weaving Mills, Cotton	27.9	27.7	30.4	+ 0.2	- 2.5
Weaving Mills, Synthetics	29.7	29.4	31.7	+ 0.3	- 2.0
Knitting Mills	8.5	8.3	7.5	+ 0.2	+ 1.0
Textile Finishing, Except Wool	14.9	14.8	15.2	+ 0.1	- 0.3
Yarn and Thread Mills	9.2	9.3	9.3	- 0.1	- 0.1
Apparel and Other Textile Products	45.1	44.7	45.2	+ 0.4	- 0.1
Men's and Boys' Furnishings	9.0	9.0	9.5	0.0	- 0.5
Women's and Misses' Outerwear	14.9	15.1	15.5	- 0.2	- 0.6
Miscellaneous Fabricated Textile Products	8.8	8.7	8.1	+ 0.1	+ 0.7
Paper and Allied Products	15.5	15.5	15.4	0.0	+ 0.1
Printing and Publishing	9.9	10.0	9.6	- 0.1	+ 0.3
Chemicals and Allied Products	32.3	32.5	32.6	- 0.2	- 0.3
Plastics Materials and Synthetics	15.3	15.4	16.4	- 0.1	- 1.1

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TABLE 7 (Continued)

SEASONALLY ADJUSTED
NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT IN SOUTH CAROLINA BY INDUSTRY
(Data in thousands rounded to the nearest hundred)
February, 1986

Industry	Feb. 1986	Jan. 1986	Feb. 1985	Net Change From: Jan. 1986	Net Change From: Feb. 1985
Transportation and Public Utilities	56.4	56.7	56.1	- 0.3	+ 0.3
Trucking and Warehousing	16.7	16.6	15.9	+ 0.1	+ 0.8
Communication	12.1	12.1	12.4	0.0	- 0.3
Electric, Gas, and Sanitary Services	16.7	16.7	16.4	0.0	+ 0.3
Wholesale and Retail Trade	293.0	290.9	271.9	+ 2.1	+ 21.1
Wholesale Trade	56.9	56.8	54.1	+ 0.1	+ 2.8
Retail Trade	236.1	234.1	217.8	+ 2.0	+ 18.3
General Merchandise Stores	27.6	27.1	28.0	+ 0.5	- 0.4
Food Stores	40.6	40.5	38.2	+ 0.1	+ 2.4
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate	58.3	58.0	56.1	+ 0.3	+ 2.2
Insurance Carriers	12.3	12.3	12.0	0.0	+ 0.3
Services	217.7	216.2	203.4	+ 1.5	+ 14.3
Hotels and Other Lodging Places	19.9	20.3	18.8	- 0.4	+ 1.1
Educational Services	22.3	21.8	19.5	+ 0.5	+ 2.8
Total Government	254.8	254.1	240.5	+ 0.7	+ 14.3
Total Federal Government	39.2	39.2	37.7	0.0	+ 1.5
Total State Government	78.4	78.6	74.1	- 0.2	+ 4.3
Total Local Government	137.2	136.3	128.7	+ 0.9	+ 8.5

Note: See technical notes on final page.

TABLE 8

NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT IN THE GREENVILLE-SPARTANBURG AND COLUMBIA METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREAS BY MAJOR INDUSTRY DIVISION AND SELECTED INDUSTRY GROUP
(Data in thousands rounded to the nearest hundred)
February, 1986

Industry	GREENVILLE-SPARTANBURG			COLUMBIA		
	Feb. 1986	Jan. 1986	Feb. 1985	Feb. 1986	Jan. 1986	Feb. 1985
Total Nonagricultural Employment	288.3	288.2	279.5	209.5	208.6	202.0
Construction	19.3	19.4	18.0	13.0	13.0	11.6
Heavy Construction Contractors	1.9	1.9	1.7	-	-	-
Special Trade Contractors	9.7	9.7	9.0	-	-	-
Manufacturing	95.5	95.5	98.4	27.6	28.0	28.3
Durable Goods	28.6	29.0	30.0	13.4	13.6	14.0
Lumber and Furniture	1.7	1.7	1.9	.7	.7	.7
Stone, Clay, and Glass Products	-	-	-	1.0	1.0	1.1
Primary Metal Industries	-	-	-	1.4	1.4	1.5
Primary and Fabricated Metals	6.3	6.4	6.3	-	-	-
Fabricated Metal Products	-	-	-	2.6	2.7	2.7
Machinery, Except Electrical	10.8	11.0	11.4	3.0	3.0	3.1
Metal working Machinery	2.0	2.1	2.3	-	-	-
Special Industry Machinery	4.4	4.5	4.6	-	-	-
Electrical and Electronic Equipment	5.9	6.1	6.5	1.9	1.9	1.9
Nondurable Goods	66.9	66.5	68.4	14.2	14.4	14.3
Food and Kindred Products	2.5	2.5	2.5	1.6	1.7	1.7
Textile Mill Products	30.9	30.9	32.6	1.9	1.9	2.0
Weaving Mills, Cotton	9.3	9.4	10.8	-	-	-
Weaving Mills, Synthetics	10.0	9.9	10.6	-	-	-
Knitting Mills	1.7	1.7	1.4	-	-	-
Textile Finishing, Except Wool	3.1	3.1	3.1	-	-	-
Floor Covering Mills	2.4	2.4	2.4	-	-	-
Yarn and Thread Mills	1.5	1.5	1.5	-	-	-
Apparel and Other Textile Products	10.0	9.8	10.0	2.2	2.2	2.3
Men's and Boys' Furnishings	1.8	1.7	1.9	-	-	-
Women's and Children's Outerwear and Undergarments	5.8	5.7	5.8	-	-	-
Paper and Allied Products	4.5	4.4	4.3	1.6	1.6	1.5
Miscellaneous Converted Paper Products	3.2	3.1	3.1	-	-	-
Printing and Publishing	-	-	-	2.4	2.3	2.3
Chemicals and Allied Products	7.9	7.9	8.0	3.1	3.2	3.2
Plastics Materials and Synthetics	4.3	4.3	4.5	-	-	-
Rubber and Miscellaneous Plastics Products	8.3	8.2	8.3	-	-	-
Transportation and Public Utilities	10.0	10.1	9.9	9.6	9.6	9.1
Trucking and Warehousing	4.5	4.4	4.4	-	-	-
Communication	-	-	-	3.2	3.3	3.3
Wholesale and Retail Trade	65.6	66.3	62.3	46.0	45.8	42.9
Wholesale Trade	15.4	15.6	15.1	12.6	12.5	12.1
Retail Trade	50.2	50.7	47.2	33.4	33.3	30.8
General Merchandise Stores	6.9	7.3	6.4	4.5	4.3	4.3
Food Stores	-	-	-	4.6	4.6	4.1
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate	11.1	11.1	10.8	17.4	17.4	16.2
Banking	-	-	-	6.1	6.1	5.4
Insurance Carriers	-	-	-	4.9	4.8	4.8
Insurance Agents, Brokers, and Service	-	-	-	1.6	1.6	1.5
Services	46.9	46.7	43.3	38.0	37.8	36.2
Business Services	-	-	-	9.6	9.6	9.1
Health Services	-	-	-	7.5	7.4	6.9
Membership Organizations	-	-	-	3.3	3.3	3.2
Total Government	39.6	38.8	36.5	57.6	56.7	57.4
Total Federal Government	1.9	1.9	1.8	8.2	8.2	7.9
Total State Government	11.7	11.3	10.2	30.8	30.0	31.4
Total Local Government	26.0	25.6	24.5	18.6	18.5	18.1

Note: See technical notes on final page. Mining is excluded from published series, but is included in total nonagricultural employment.

TABLE 9

NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT IN THE CHARLESTON, ROCK HILL, ANDERSON, AND FLORENCE METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREAS BY MAJOR INDUSTRY DIVISION AND SELECTED INDUSTRY GROUP

(Data in thousands rounded to the nearest hundred)

February, 1986

Industry	CHARLESTON Feb. 1986	CHARLESTON Jan. 1986	CHARLESTON Feb. 1985	ROCK HILL Feb. 1986	ROCK HILL Jan. 1986	ROCK HILL Feb. 1985
Total Nonagricultural Employment	172.5	172.8	168.3	42.8	42.8	41.8
Construction	12.8	12.9	12.5	2.3	2.3	2.2
Manufacturing	19.2	19.7	19.6	12.4	12.4	12.1
Durable Goods	10.6	11.0	10.8	2.4	2.4	2.2
Lumber and Wood Products	1.6	1.6	1.6	-	-	-
Stone, Clay, and Glass Products	1.2	1.2	1.2	-	-	-
Machinery, Except Electrical	2.5	2.6	2.6	-	-	-
Transportation Equipment	1.8	1.8	1.5	-	-	-
Nondurable Goods	8.6	8.7	8.8	10.0	10.0	9.9
Food and Kindred Products	.6	.6	.6	-	-	-
Textile Mill Products	-	-	-	4.7	4.7	4.7
Apparel and Other Textile Products	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.1
Printing and Publishing	1.1	1.1	1.1	-	-	-
Chemicals and Allied Products	1.8	1.9	2.1	-	-	-
Transportation and Public Utilities	8.7	9.1	8.8	5.1	5.1	5.5
Wholesale and Retail Trade	41.2	41.3	40.2	8.0	8.0	7.5
Wholesale Trade	8.0	8.0	7.7	-	-	-
Retail Trade	33.2	33.3	32.5	-	-	-
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate	8.0	8.0	7.5	1.3	1.3	1.3
Services	33.5	33.1	31.4	8.1	8.1	7.4
Total Government	49.0	48.6	48.2	5.6	5.6	5.8
Total Federal Government	19.0	19.0	18.9	-	-	-
Total State Government	13.1	13.0	12.9	-	-	-
Total Local Government	16.9	16.6	16.4	-	-	-

Industry	ANDERSON Feb. 1986	ANDERSON Jan. 1986	ANDERSON Feb. 1985	FLORENCE Feb. 1986	FLORENCE Jan. 1986	FLORENCE Feb. 1985
Total Nonagricultural Employment	47.9	48.0	47.3	46.7	46.7	45.2
Construction	2.2	2.2	1.9	3.3	3.4	3.0
Manufacturing	19.4	19.5	20.3	13.1	13.0	13.1
Durable Goods	4.8	4.9	5.0	4.3	4.3	4.3
Nondurable Goods	14.6	14.6	15.3	8.8	8.7	8.8
Textile Mill Products	8.2	8.2	8.8	3.1	3.1	3.1
Apparel and Other Textile Products	2.0	2.0	2.1	1.7	1.7	1.8
Transportation and Public Utilities	1.4	1.4	1.5	2.0	2.0	2.0
Wholesale and Retail Trade	10.2	10.3	9.7	10.3	10.4	9.8
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate	1.4	1.4	1.4	2.0	2.0	1.9
Services	5.8	5.7	5.4	7.5	7.4	7.0
Total Government	7.5	7.5	7.1	8.5	8.5	8.4

Note: See technical notes on final page. Mining excluded from published series, but is included in total nonagricultural employment. Rock Hill is a portion of the Charlotte-Gastonia-Rock Hill, NC-SC MSA.

TABLE 10

FEMALE EMPLOYMENT IN SOUTH CAROLINA
BY MAJOR INDUSTRY DIVISION AND SELECTED INDUSTRY GROUPS
(Data in thousands rounded to the nearest hundred)
February, 1986

Industry	Feb. 1986	Jan. 1986	Feb. 1985	Net Change From Jan. 1986	Net Change From Feb. 1985
Total Nonagricultural Employment	604.9	600.7	579.0	+ 4.2	+ 25.9
Total Private	457.2	455.9	440.0	+ 1.3	+ 17.2
Construction	6.9	6.8	6.3	+ 0.1	+ 0.6
Manufacturing	147.2	147.3	149.8	- 0.1	- 2.6
Durable Goods	38.4	38.6	39.7	- 0.2	- 1.3
Lumber and Wood Products	2.4	2.4	2.4	0.0	0.0
Fabricated Metal Products	3.7	3.8	3.7	- 0.1	0.0
Machinery, Except Electrical	8.2	8.1	8.4	+ 0.1	- 0.2
Electrical and Electronic Equipment	12.5	12.7	13.5	- 0.2	- 1.0
Instruments and Related Products	3.2	3.3	3.4	- 0.1	- 0.2
Nondurable Goods	108.8	108.7	110.1	+ 0.1	- 1.3
Food and Kindred Products	5.0	5.1	4.7	- 0.1	+ 0.3
Textile Mill Products	43.7	43.6	45.2	+ 0.1	- 1.5
Weaving Mills, Cotton	11.9	12.0	12.9	- 0.1	- 1.0
Weaving Mills, Synthetics	13.0	12.9	13.9	+ 0.1	- 0.9
Knitting Mills	6.2	6.1	5.5	+ 0.1	+ 0.7
Apparel and Other Textile Products	37.7	37.6	38.0	+ 0.1	- 0.3
Men's and Boys' Furnishings	8.1	8.0	8.5	+ 0.1	- 0.4
Women's and Misses' Outerwear	12.9	13.0	13.5	- 0.1	- 0.6
Paper and Allied Products	3.3	3.3	3.2	0.0	+ 0.1
Printing and Publishing	3.9	3.8	3.7	+ 0.1	+ 0.2
Chemicals and Allied Products	8.3	8.3	8.4	0.0	- 0.1
Rubber and Miscellaneous Plastics Products	6.8	6.9	6.8	- 0.1	0.0
Transportation and Public Utilities	12.4	12.5	12.4	- 0.1	0.0
Communication	5.7	5.7	5.8	0.0	- 0.1
Wholesale and Retail Trade	134.5	134.9	123.8	- 0.4	+ 10.7
Wholesale Trade	13.6	13.6	12.7	0.0	+ 0.9
Wholesale Trade - Durable Goods	7.7	7.7	7.2	0.0	+ 0.5
Wholesale Trade - Nondurable Goods	5.9	5.9	5.5	0.0	+ 0.4
Retail Trade	120.9	121.3	111.1	- 0.4	+ 9.8
General Merchandise Stores	19.7	20.4	20.1	- 0.7	- 0.4
Food Stores	17.9	18.0	16.8	- 0.1	+ 1.1
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate	35.2	35.1	33.8	+ 0.1	+ 1.4
Banking	11.1	11.2	10.8	- 0.1	+ 0.3
Insurance Carriers	6.5	6.5	6.4	0.0	+ 0.1
Services	120.6	118.9	113.5	+ 1.7	+ 7.1
Hotels and Other Lodging Places	11.4	11.2	10.9	+ 0.2	+ 0.5
Health Services	36.0	35.9	35.0	+ 0.1	+ 1.0
Hospitals	12.5	12.5	12.4	0.0	+ 0.1
Educational Services	14.8	14.0	12.9	+ 0.8	+ 1.9
Total Government	147.7	144.8	139.0	+ 2.9	+ 8.7
Total Federal Government	11.9	11.9	11.6	0.0	+ 0.3
Total State Government	43.6	42.6	41.2	+ 1.0	+ 2.4
State Education	16.6	15.9	15.6	+ 0.7	+ 1.0
Other State Government	27.0	26.7	25.6	+ 0.3	+ 1.4
Total Local Government	92.2	90.3	86.2	+ 1.9	+ 6.0
Local Education	64.9	63.1	59.6	+ 1.8	+ 5.3
Other Local Government	27.3	27.2	26.6	+ 0.1	+ 0.7

Note: See technical notes on final page.

TABLE 11

ESTIMATED NUMBER OF PRODUCTION WORKERS AND AVERAGE EARNINGS AND HOURS
IN MANUFACTURING IN SOUTH CAROLINA
February, 1986

INDUSTRY	PRODUCTION WORKERS (In Thousands)			AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS (Dollars)			AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS (Hours)			AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS (Dollars)		
	Feb. 1986	Jan. 1986	Feb. 1985	Feb. 1986	Jan. 1986	Feb. 1985	Feb. 1986	Jan. 1986	Feb. 1985	Feb. 1986	Jan. 1986	Feb. 1985
MANUFACTURING	282.4	281.9	287.0	317.09	322.97	298.54	40.6	41.3	39.7	7.81	7.82	7.52
DURABLE GOODS	93.3	93.0	95.2	328.75	334.36	315.59	41.3	41.9	41.2	7.96	7.98	7.66
Lumber and Wood Products	12.5	12.6	12.3	303.78	300.00	294.84	41.9	41.9	42.0	7.25	7.16	7.02
Furniture and Fixtures	3.7	3.7	4.3	278.76	259.01	270.40	40.4	38.6	41.6	6.90	6.71	6.50
Stone, Clay, and Glass Products	8.2	8.1	8.2	408.11	399.16	354.38	44.7	44.5	41.4	9.13	8.97	8.56
Fabricated Metal Products	12.1	12.0	11.9	308.90	315.99	298.05	39.3	40.1	39.9	7.86	7.88	7.47
Machinery, Except Electrical	20.6	20.6	21.5	325.61	352.37	346.04	40.1	41.8	42.2	8.12	8.43	8.20
Special Industry Machinery	4.1	4.0	4.2	322.51	322.51	315.29	41.4	41.4	41.0	7.79	7.79	7.69
Electrical and Electronic Equipment	16.4	16.1	17.3	295.40	307.96	275.32	40.3	41.9	39.5	7.33	7.35	6.97
Instruments and Related Products	4.7	4.6	4.7	299.15	305.73	298.26	38.6	39.5	39.4	7.75	7.74	7.57
NONDURABLE GOODS	189.1	188.9	191.8	311.15	317.75	290.16	40.2	41.0	39.0	7.74	7.75	7.44
Food and Kindred Products	10.3	10.0	9.4	278.39	276.19	250.70	39.1	38.9	38.1	7.12	7.10	6.58
Textile Mill Products	89.8	89.7	93.3	295.30	299.94	273.44	40.9	41.6	39.4	7.22	7.21	6.94
Weaving Mills, Cotton	25.3	25.1	27.3	297.67	301.56	279.90	41.4	42.0	40.1	7.19	7.18	6.98
Weaving Mills, Synthetics	26.4	26.5	28.3	299.65	303.00	272.50	39.9	40.4	37.9	7.51	7.50	7.19
Knitting Mills	7.5	7.7	6.7	316.47	312.05	269.58	44.2	44.2	40.6	7.16	7.06	6.64
Textile Finishing, Except Wool	12.1	12.1	12.4	296.61	306.68	280.92	40.3	41.5	39.4	7.36	7.39	7.13
Floor Covering Mills	3.0	2.9	3.0	281.82	310.06	286.88	38.5	41.9	41.1	7.32	7.40	6.98
Yarn and Thread Mills	8.3	8.2	8.2	267.49	272.85	248.80	41.6	42.5	40.0	6.43	6.42	6.22
Apparel and Other Textile Products	37.0	37.2	37.3	191.49	196.56	178.11	37.4	37.8	35.2	5.12	5.20	5.06
Men's and Boys' Furnishings	8.1	8.1	8.6	184.26	189.24	157.29	37.3	38.0	32.1	4.94	4.98	4.90
Women's and Misses' Outerwear	12.2	12.2	12.7	172.98	172.64	175.54	37.2	36.5	36.8	4.65	4.73	4.77
Paper and Allied Products	10.9	11.0	10.8	505.36	521.92	490.91	42.9	44.8	43.1	11.78	11.65	11.39
Printing and Publishing	5.5	5.6	5.3	291.33	302.02	290.60	36.1	37.8	37.4	8.07	7.99	7.77
Chemicals and Allied Products	19.8	19.7	20.2	492.26	498.80	453.78	42.4	43.0	41.9	11.61	11.60	10.83

Note: See technical notes on final page.

TABLE 12
ESTIMATED NUMBER OF PRODUCTION WORKERS AND AVERAGE EARNINGS AND HOURS IN
MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES IN SOUTH CAROLINA'S MAJOR METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREAS
February, 1986

CHARLESTON MSA

INDUSTRY	PRODUCTION WORKERS (In Thousands)			AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS (Dollars)			AVERAGE HOURS WORKED PER WEEK (Hours)			AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS (Dollars)		
	Feb. 1986	Jan. 1986	Feb. 1985	Feb. 1986	Jan. 1986	Feb. 1985	Feb. 1986	Jan. 1986	Feb. 1985	Feb. 1986	Jan. 1986	Feb. 1985
All Manufacturing	13.9	14.2	14.5	392.96	385.64	404.80	42.9	42.1	44.0	9.16	9.16	9.20
Durable Goods	8.1	8.3	8.3	384.08	376.25	415.63	44.3	43.0	46.7	8.67	8.75	8.90
Nondurable Goods	5.8	5.9	6.2	404.09	399.18	390.26	40.9	40.9	40.4	9.88	9.76	9.66

COLUMBIA MSA

INDUSTRY	PRODUCTION WORKERS (In Thousands)			AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS (Dollars)			AVERAGE HOURS WORKED PER WEEK (Hours)			AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS (Dollars)		
	Feb. 1986	Jan. 1986	Feb. 1985	Feb. 1986	Jan. 1986	Feb. 1985	Feb. 1986	Jan. 1986	Feb. 1985	Feb. 1986	Jan. 1986	Feb. 1985
All Manufacturing	19.5	19.7	20.2	308.61	306.28	301.79	40.5	40.3	40.4	7.62	7.60	7.47
Durable Goods	9.1	9.2	9.5	291.10	283.81	288.15	40.6	40.2	39.8	7.17	7.06	7.24
Fabricated Metal Products	2.0	2.0	2.1	274.85	261.19	294.00	40.3	39.1	42.0	6.82	6.68	7.00
Machinery, Except Electrical	1.5	1.5	1.6	332.92	323.21	306.54	41.0	40.1	39.0	8.12	8.06	7.86
Nondurable Goods	10.4	10.5	10.7	323.60	326.84	314.47	40.4	40.5	41.0	8.01	8.07	7.67
Textile Mill Products	1.7	1.7	1.8	291.41	282.00	280.12	40.7	40.0	41.5	7.16	7.05	6.75
Apparel and Other Textile Products	1.8	1.8	2.0	187.68	186.85	176.86	39.1	37.9	37.0	4.80	4.93	4.78

GREENVILLE-SPARTANBURG MSA

INDUSTRY	PRODUCTION WORKERS (In Thousands)			AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS (Dollars)			AVERAGE HOURS WORKED PER WEEK (Hours)			AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS (Dollars)		
	Feb. 1986	Jan. 1986	Feb. 1985	Feb. 1986	Jan. 1986	Feb. 1985	Feb. 1986	Jan. 1986	Feb. 1985	Feb. 1986	Jan. 1986	Feb. 1985
All Manufacturing	72.0	72.2	74.4	306.32	316.36	292.47	40.2	41.3	39.9	7.62	7.66	7.33
Durable Goods	20.8	21.0	21.6	319.95	328.68	305.56	40.5	41.5	40.1	7.90	7.92	7.62
Machinery, Except Electrical	7.6	7.7	8.0	332.48	334.95	335.30	40.3	40.6	40.3	8.25	8.25	8.32
Nondurable Goods	51.2	51.2	52.8	300.40	311.82	287.36	40.0	41.3	39.8	7.51	7.55	7.22
Textile Mill Products	26.9	27.0	28.6	291.51	299.10	275.92	40.6	41.6	39.7	7.18	7.19	6.95
Weaving Mills, Cotton	8.6	8.7	9.9	289.92	288.72	281.10	40.1	40.1	40.1	7.23	7.20	7.01
Weaving Mills, Synthetics	9.2	9.1	9.7	304.70	313.34	273.54	41.4	42.4	38.8	7.36	7.39	7.05
Knitting Mills	1.5	1.5	1.3	288.32	278.70	238.12	42.4	42.1	38.1	6.80	6.62	6.25
Textile Finishing, Except Wool	2.5	2.5	2.5	263.35	277.30	265.20	38.9	40.9	40.8	6.77	6.78	6.50
Apparel and Other Textile Products	8.0	7.9	7.9	189.91	193.29	187.87	38.6	38.2	37.8	4.92	5.06	4.97
Men's and Boys' Furnishings	1.6	1.6	1.7	146.37	148.93	141.96	35.7	35.8	31.9	4.10	4.16	4.45
Chemicals and Allied Products	4.8	4.8	4.8	399.10	406.30	377.07	41.4	41.8	41.3	9.64	9.72	9.13

Note: See technical notes on final page.

TABLE 13

NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT FOR COUNTIES IN SOUTH CAROLINA
(Data rounded to nearest ten)
February, 1986

COUNTIES	TOTAL NONFARM EMPLOYMENT			MANUFACTURING EMPLOYMENT			NONMANUFACTURING EMPLOYMENT		
	FEB. 1986	JAN. 1986	FEB. 1985	FEB. 1986	JAN. 1986	FEB. 1985	FEB. 1986	JAN. 1986	FEB. 1985
ABBEVILLE-----	6,280	6,300	6,400	3,350	3,420	3,680	2,930	2,880	2,720
AIKEN---------	42,490	42,130	41,090	18,700	18,600	18,920	23,790	23,530	22,170
ALLENDALE-----	2,790	2,770	2,840	1,110	1,110	1,160	1,680	1,660	1,680
ANDERSON------	48,000	47,640	46,280	19,720	19,770	20,330	28,280	27,870	25,950
BAMBERG-------	4,350	4,310	4,510	1,430	1,430	1,770	2,920	2,880	2,740
BARNWELL------	7,980	8,000	7,360	3,360	3,420	3,170	4,620	4,580	4,190
BEAUFORT------	31,190	31,320	25,550	1,210	1,220	940	29,980	30,100	24,610
BERKELEY------	20,700	20,900	20,600	5,500	5,700	5,900	15,200	15,200	14,700
CALHOUN-------	3,630	3,590	3,780	2,100	2,070	2,200	1,530	1,520	1,580
CHARLESTON----	136,300	136,500	132,700	9,400	9,700	9,500	126,900	126,800	123,200
CHEROKEE------	16,360	16,290	15,700	8,590	8,570	8,430	7,770	7,720	7,270
CHESTER-------	11,030	10,900	10,980	5,510	5,450	5,720	5,520	5,450	5,260
CHESTERFIELD--	12,840	12,650	11,800	7,060	6,970	6,690	5,780	5,680	5,110
CLARENDON-----	6,640	6,570	6,120	1,720	1,690	1,700	4,920	4,880	4,420
COLLETON------	9,450	9,400	9,120	2,530	2,550	2,580	6,920	6,850	6,540
DARLINGTON----	19,000	18,830	18,550	6,990	6,960	7,240	12,010	11,870	11,310
DILLON--------	8,830	8,780	8,500	3,560	3,550	3,360	5,270	5,230	5,140
DORCHESTER----	15,500	15,400	15,000	4,300	4,300	4,200	11,200	11,100	10,800
EDGEFIELD-----	4,250	4,220	4,360	1,930	1,930	2,010	2,320	2,290	2,350
FAIRFIELD-----	6,670	6,580	6,510	2,450	2,400	2,550	4,220	4,180	3,960
FLORENCE------	46,690	46,370	44,220	13,310	13,250	13,120	33,380	33,120	31,100
GEORGETOWN----	15,100	15,060	13,840	4,620	4,690	4,150	10,480	10,370	9,690
GREENVILLE----	164,400	164,300	158,600	48,100	48,100	49,500	116,300	116,200	109,100
GREENWOOD-----	25,900	25,680	26,380	10,800	10,780	11,760	15,100	14,900	14,620
HAMPTON-------	4,760	4,700	4,940	1,750	1,720	1,840	3,010	2,980	3,100
HORRY---------	50,180	48,860	44,720	5,570	5,590	6,150	44,610	43,270	38,570
JASPER--------	3,260	3,230	3,090	210	210	220	3,050	3,020	2,870
KERSHAW-------	14,580	14,470	14,210	6,680	6,670	6,790	7,900	7,800	7,420
LANCASTER-----	17,680	17,300	17,470	9,270	8,990	9,720	8,410	8,310	7,750
LAURENS-------	17,410	17,240	17,030	7,790	7,750	8,100	9,620	9,490	8,930
LEE-----------	3,260	3,220	2,980	1,000	1,000	1,010	2,260	2,220	1,970
LEXINGTON-----	46,100	46,200	45,200	13,100	13,300	13,600	33,000	32,900	31,600
McCORMICK-----	1,820	1,800	1,860	770	770	790	1,050	1,030	1,070
MARION--------	11,620	11,260	10,930	5,610	5,520	5,110	6,010	5,740	5,820
MARLBORO------	8,540	8,460	8,410	4,080	4,050	4,320	4,460	4,410	4,090
NEWBERRY------	10,630	10,560	10,420	4,860	4,840	5,060	5,770	5,720	5,360
OCONEE--------	21,240	21,010	19,580	9,850	9,760	9,500	11,390	11,250	10,080
ORANGEBURG----	27,150	26,730	26,430	9,370	9,150	9,180	17,780	17,580	17,250
PICKENS-------	29,800	29,800	28,800	11,300	11,300	11,900	18,500	18,500	16,900
RICHLAND------	163,400	162,400	156,800	14,500	14,700	14,700	148,900	147,700	142,100
SALUDA--------	3,090	3,060	2,870	1,140	1,130	1,110	1,950	1,930	1,760
SPARTANBURG---	94,100	94,100	92,100	36,100	36,100	37,000	58,000	58,000	55,100
SUMTER--------	29,150	28,890	28,140	8,330	8,310	8,610	20,820	20,580	19,530
UNION---------	10,170	10,100	9,820	5,680	5,780	5,650	4,490	4,320	4,170
WILLIAMSBURG--	9,930	9,950	9,090	3,860	3,910	3,340	6,070	6,040	5,750
YORK----------	42,630	42,350	40,800	12,550	12,550	12,120	30,080	29,800	28,680

NOTE: See technical notes on final page.

TABLE 14

LABOR FORCE AND UNEMPLOYMENT BY COUNTY
February, 1986

COUNTIES	LABOR FORCE			UNEMPLOYMENT					
				NUMBER			PERCENT OF LABOR FORCE		
	FEB. 1986	JAN. 1986	FEB. 1985	FEB. 1986	JAN. 1986	FEB. 1985	FEB. 1986	JAN. 1986	FEB. 1985
ABBEVILLE-----	10,470	10,360	10,670	1,490	1,310	1,160	14.2	12.6	10.9
AIKEN---------	51,590	51,440	50,700	3,750	3,690	3,440	7.3	7.2	6.8
ALLENDALE-----	4,350	4,340	4,500	530	550	460	12.2	12.7	10.2
ANDERSON------	64,620	64,620	65,230	5,580	5,540	6,060	8.6	8.6	9.3
BAMBERG-------	6,510	6,450	6,890	660	670	610	10.1	10.4	8.9
BARNWELL------	9,220	9,300	8,940	660	700	720	7.2	7.5	8.1
BEAUFORT------	34,240	34,250	29,470	1,840	1,900	1,640	5.4	5.5	5.6
BERKELEY------	47,890	48,020	47,750	2,110	2,210	2,350	4.4	4.6	4.9
CALHOUN-------	4,640	4,590	5,030	380	400	430	8.2	8.7	8.5
CHARLESTON----	123,890	124,090	121,880	6,710	6,820	5,680	5.4	5.5	4.7
CHEROKEE------	21,430	21,340	21,070	1,850	1,780	1,560	8.6	8.3	7.4
CHESTER-------	13,370	13,570	14,300	1,520	1,810	2,120	11.4	13.3	14.8
CHESTERFIELD--	19,380	19,390	18,880	1,720	1,950	1,930	8.9	10.1	10.2
CLARENDON-----	12,080	11,970	11,500	1,350	1,360	1,170	11.2	11.4	10.2
COLLETON------	17,440	17,400	17,250	1,520	1,540	1,060	8.7	8.9	6.1
DARLINGTON----	26,200	26,100	26,510	2,880	3,000	2,820	11.0	11.5	10.6
DILLON--------	13,880	13,830	14,210	1,470	1,480	1,790	10.6	10.7	12.6
DORCHESTER----	30,190	30,110	29,760	1,420	1,320	1,230	4.7	4.4	4.1
EDGEFIELD-----	6,760	6,620	7,230	530	430	560	7.8	6.5	7.7
FAIRFIELD-----	9,040	9,060	9,110	830	920	780	9.2	10.2	8.6
FLORENCE------	51,930	51,880	51,070	4,580	4,680	4,450	8.8	9.0	8.7
GEORGETOWN----	21,240	21,380	20,380	3,220	3,380	3,260	15.2	15.8	16.0
GREENVILLE----	151,620	151,090	149,400	8,420	8,730	8,140	5.6	5.8	5.4
GREENWOOD-----	26,820	26,890	28,340	2,730	2,760	2,810	10.2	10.3	9.9
HAMPTON-------	6,730	6,740	6,940	800	880	570	11.9	13.1	8.2
HORRY---------	61,800	61,290	56,670	8,270	8,970	6,920	13.4	14.6	12.2
JASPER--------	6,030	5,990	5,790	620	620	470	10.3	10.4	8.1
KERSHAW-------	17,430	17,390	17,730	1,420	1,440	1,560	8.1	8.3	8.8
LANCASTER-----	24,750	25,050	26,340	2,270	2,960	3,340	9.2	11.8	12.7
LAURENS-------	21,770	21,680	21,820	2,200	2,220	1,960	10.1	10.2	9.0
LEE-----------	8,050	7,970	7,800	750	750	690	9.3	9.4	8.8
LEXINGTON-----	73,560	73,880	72,180	2,990	3,220	2,800	4.1	4.4	3.9
McCORMICK-----	2,860	2,850	2,940	550	560	510	19.2	19.6	17.3
MARION--------	14,650	14,420	14,250	2,090	2,200	1,960	14.3	15.3	13.8
MARLBORO------	12,430	12,550	12,610	1,780	1,990	1,730	14.3	15.9	13.7
NEWBERRY------	13,890	13,860	14,030	1,000	1,020	980	7.2	7.4	7.0
OCONEE--------	25,950	25,750	25,350	1,880	1,810	2,390	7.2	7.0	9.4
ORANGEBURG----	36,220	35,890	36,590	3,220	3,300	3,240	8.9	9.2	8.9
PICKENS-------	43,120	42,720	42,400	3,020	2,860	2,840	7.0	6.7	6.7
RICHLAND------	133,980	134,460	131,350	5,590	5,920	5,120	4.2	4.4	3.9
SALUDA--------	7,060	7,010	6,790	590	610	540	8.4	8.7	8.0
SPARTANBURG---	106,720	106,560	105,770	7,680	8,100	8,060	7.2	7.6	7.6
SUMTER--------	34,030	33,930	33,270	3,560	3,640	2,750	10.5	10.7	8.3
UNION---------	14,240	14,250	14,160	1,510	1,540	1,440	10.6	10.8	10.2
WILLIAMSBURG--	15,760	15,660	15,080	1,690	1,640	1,640	10.7	10.5	10.9
YORK----------	63,660	63,460	64,770	4,150	4,050	5,060	6.5	6.4	7.8

NOTE: See technical notes on final page.

TABLE 15

LABOR FORCE, EMPLOYMENT, AND UNEMPLOYMENT FOR
SELECTED CITIES IN SOUTH CAROLINA
February, 1986

CITIES	LABOR FORCE			EMPLOYMENT			UNEMPLOYMENT TOTAL			UNEMPLOYMENT % OF LABOR FORCE		
	FEB. 1986	JAN. 1986	FEB. 1985	FEB. 1986	JAN. 1986	FEB. 1985	FEB. 1986	JAN. 1986	FEB. 1985	FEB. 1986	JAN. 1986	FEB. 1985
ANDERSON	12,600	12,600	12,750	11,200	11,210	11,230	1,400	1,390	1,520	11.1	11.0	11.9
CHARLESTON	33,140	33,200	32,610	31,390	31,420	31,130	1,750	1,780	1,480	5.3	5.4	4.5
COLUMBIA	43,900	43,980	42,920	41,620	41,670	40,920	2,180	2,310	2,000	5.0	5.3	4.7
FLORENCE	14,280	14,270	14,050	13,090	13,050	12,890	1,190	1,220	1,160	8.3	8.5	8.3
GREENVILLE	29,540	29,450	29,100	27,580	27,420	27,210	1,960	2,030	1,890	6.6	6.9	6.5
GREENWOOD	9,610	9,630	10,160	8,660	8,670	9,180	950	960	980	9.9	10.0	9.6
NORTH CHARLESTON	19,930	19,980	19,530	18,300	18,320	18,150	1,630	1,660	1,380	8.2	8.3	7.1
ROCK HILL	20,350	20,280	20,760	18,780	18,750	18,840	1,570	1,530	1,920	7.7	7.5	9.2
SPARTANBURG	21,930	21,920	21,760	20,050	19,930	19,780	1,880	1,990	1,980	8.6	9.1	9.1
SUMTER	10,340	10,310	10,100	9,230	9,170	9,240	1,110	1,140	860	10.7	11.1	8.5

NOTE: See technical notes on final page.

TECHNICAL NOTES

This release is prepared in conjunction with the U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics. The current month's estimates are preliminary while all previous data are subject to revision. Industries are classified according to the Standard Industrial Classification Manual, 1972. All estimates are projected from a first quarter 1985 benchmark.

Nonagricultural wage and salary employment estimates include all full- and part-time wage and salary employees who worked during or received pay for the pay period which includes the 12th of the month. Estimates measure the number of jobs by industry and reflect employment by place of work. Therefore, these data are not strictly comparable with the labor force data which represent persons by place of residence. Excluded from wage and salary estimates are proprietors, self-employed workers, private household employees, and unpaid family workers. A small percentage of wage and salary workers cannot be allocated to specific counties (Table 13) because of the nature of their jobs. Therefore, county data will not add to state totals.

Production worker estimates include full- and part-time employees working within manufacturing industries. Hours worked and earnings data are computed based on payroll figures for the week including the 12th of the month for production workers. Average hourly earnings are calculated on a gross basis, and are affected by such factors as premium pay for overtime and shift differential as well as changes in basic hourly and incentive rates of pay. Average weekly earnings are the product of weekly hours worked and hourly earnings.

Labor force data are adjusted to the Current Population Survey benchmark, and represent employment and unemployment by place of residence. These data are not comparable to the place-of-work industry employment series. Workers involved in labor disputes are counted as employed. Total employment in the labor force also includes agricultural workers, unpaid family workers, domestics, and self-employed. The unemployment rate is calculated by dividing total unemployment by the labor force, and is expressed as a percent. Because of the conceptual differences stated above, total employment may in some instances be lower than nonagricultural wage and salary employment.

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The "S.C. Employment Trends" is published by the South Carolina Employment Security Commission in cooperation with the U.S. Department of Labor. The following staff members of the Labor Market Information Division are responsible for the publication of this newsletter and for the production of the data included therein: Leasharn Hopkins, Beth Mays, Geraldine Taylor, Lynn Rollins, Ginger Gurganus, Cliff Stuffer, Candler Spence, Frances Leaphart, Evelyn Greenlee, Sandy Simpson, Geri Sims, Russell Smith, Ann Glenn, Gwen Haynes, Martha Oliver, and Ted Gladden.